ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The method for detecting faults in transparent material includes irradiating a definite partial volume in the material with a first radiation source and coupling light into the material from a second source. The light is coupled into the material from the second source so that its optical path in the partial volume extends in the interior of the material. The presence of a fault in the partial volume is ascertained by light scattering, bright field absorption and/or deflection of light of the first radiation source by the fault. The apparatus for detecting faults in the material includes a first radiation source for illuminating a definite partial volume, a detector for detecting light originating from this partial volume and a second radiation source. The second radiation source is arranged in relation to the material so that the associated optical path in the partial volume passes exclusively in the interior of the material.